

WEATHER.

Fair and moderately high temperature tonight and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

No. 18,195.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

The circulation of The Star, both daily and Sunday, is greater by many thousands than that of any other Washington newspaper.

CONTAINING ON PAGE 17 CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

ONE CENT.

EXPLOSION OF GUN AT FORT MONROE KILLS TEN MEN

Wives and Children of Artillerymen See Them Blown to Pieces.

LIEUT. G. L. VAN DUSEN SUFFERS A BROKEN LEG

Lieut. Howes Is Injured About His Face.

VICTIMS HORRIBLY MANGLED

Breach Blows Out During Battle Practice by Coast Artillery.

Names of Known Dead.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 21.—Ten artillerymen are dead and a number of others seriously injured, including two officers, as the result of the blowing out of a breach block in a twelve-inch shore gun at the De Russy battery during the coast artillery practice here today.

The accident occurred while student officers were endeavoring to sink a fleet of towed targets, representing an imaginary hostile fleet proceeding toward Washington. The battery was under the immediate command of Sgt. Harry Haas of the 6th Company, United States Coast Artillery.

The known dead are:

Sgt. Harry Haas, gun commander. Corporal Bradford, gun pointer. Privates A. J. Sullivan, Duffy, Adkins, Adey, King, Chadwick and Smith.

One private was blown into Chesapeake bay with the breach block.

Lieut. Van Dusen sustained a broken leg. Lieut. Howes was injured about the face.

Many prominent officers of the army and navy who went to Hampton roads to witness what was expected to be the greatest target practice of this character that had been attempted anywhere since the accident.

It was the more horrible for the reason that wives and children of several of the men killed, no danger having been anticipated, were permitted to see the target practice. A number of them witnessed the accident.

Report to War Department.

An official report to the War Department shows ten men killed, two probably fatally injured, and five slightly injured as the result of the premature ignition of a powder charge in a twelve-inch gun at the battery practice at Fort Monroe today.

The dead are:

Sgt. Harry G. Hess.

Corps. Charles O. Adkins and Albert Bradford; Privates Roy Dube, John W. Chadwick, Clyde W. King, Alfred W. Smith, Andy J. Sullivan, James H. Turner and H. Adey.

The report says the explosion was probably due to the premature ignition of a powder charge, in which the breach block and powder were blown to the rear.

A number of officers were investigating.

The probably fatally injured are: Arlie Adey and Judd E. Hogan.

Slightly injured:

Second Lieut. George L. Van Dusen. Privates Orville T. Rainey, Ellsworth Hoffman, Charles E. Parks and William C. Sulzberger.

News at War Department.

News of the catastrophe at Fort Monroe spread rapidly through the War Department. The greatest interest was manifested in the details.

A telegram received this afternoon from Gen. W. H. Carter, assistant chief of staff at Fort Monroe, announced that eight men had been killed, two men fatally injured and three others slightly injured and that Lieut. George L. Van Dusen had his leg broken.

There apparently was at first some delay in the transmission of official reports.

By direction of Gen. Wood, chief of staff, efforts were made to secure information from the post by long-distance telephone.

By that means the account was given that Sgt. Hess and eight men of the 6th Company were instantly killed.

These men comprise the crew of one of the three twelve-inch guns of Battery De Russy.

The earlier telephone messages said that the breach block of the gun had blown out and caused a premature explosion.

Gen. Carter's message was received later. It was addressed to Gen. Oliver, acting secretary of war.

Explanation of Accident.

Officers of the Coast Artillery gave it as their unofficial opinion that the explosion was caused by the ignition of the charge before the breach block had been closed, probably caused by the wind blowing down the mouth of the gun.

The shore guns were engaged in battle practice with a fleet of moving targets which was being towed up Hampton roads about four miles out, and supposed to represent a hostile fleet sailing up the Potomac to attack Washington.

Officers of the Coast Artillery had previously declared that the firing tests would be conducted on a larger scale than had ever been attempted anywhere.

It had been planned to have five batteries of ten and twelve-inch guns concentrate their fire upon the target fleet and demolish it as quickly as possible.

It was intended also to bring the mortars into play. Ships of the coast artillery were to tow the targets. Each was thirty feet high and sixty feet long and represented a section of a battleship.

The De Russy battery, where the explosion took place, was located in about the middle of the fort, and was equipped with three twelve-inch disappearing rifles of mounted design. It was named after

MAINE REGAINING OLD-TIME POSITION

Coming Election in the State Will Be Taken as Indicating Drift of Public Sentiment.

DEMOCRATS WILL APPEAL TO POPULAR DISCONTENT

Hope to Profit by Factional Differences Among Republicans.

OLD REGIME IS WEAKENING

Four Representatives, the Legislature, Governor and Numerous Other Officers to Be Chosen.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—National interest attaches to the elections in Maine which will be held September 12. Four representatives in Congress, an entire legislature, which is to choose a successor to United States Senator Hale; a governor and numerous county officers are to be elected.

Republicans all over the country have their eyes fixed upon this election, which they take as indicative of the drift of general public sentiment. If the democrats should show gains over two years ago—should elect one of their representatives in Congress, as they are confident of doing—such an outcome following the democratic gain in the Foss district in Massachusetts, the Rochester district in New York and the De Armond district in Missouri would make their jubilation country-wide, and undoubted impetus would be given to the democratic campaign in all the states.

It falls out that the voters of Maine are more interested in the state election than in the Congress election, although in this particular district and in the second district the congressional campaign has peculiar personal and local features that accentuate the interest.

Belief of the Democrats.

"The democrats believe they have the best chance in years to carry the state," said one of the big democratic leaders to me today. Asked for his reasons, he went on to say that the democrats hope to profit by unquestioned factional differences in the republican party, by the dissatisfaction of the people over the high cost of living, by the attitude of the "standpatters" on the tariff, by the fact that the republicans are not sincere on the question of Canadian reciprocity, by dissatisfaction over alleged republican extravagance in the conduct of state affairs and generally from the disgruntlement of the voters and the supposed desire for change.

The republican majority for governor two years ago was 7,723 in a total vote of 142,000. Democrats regard that narrow margin with satisfaction and are encouraged to believe they can overcome it. They admit that if the republicans get together and work harmoniously and successfully for their ticket the democrats cannot win, Maine being a republican state normally. But they believe the republicans are not sincere and that the progressive movement will extend to Maine sufficiently to lessen the republican vote of two years ago.

Political Changes Indicated.

Indications point to political changes in Maine. The old regime is weakening. The Hale influence, which dominated so long, has been shattered. Senator Hale himself is eliminated; his son has been defeated in his ambitions for Congress; men's views are altering. That element of the party which believes in conserving the water power of the state and other natural resources instead of exploiting them for a ring is in the saddle, led by such strong and resourceful men as the Ricker Progressives is spreading; the high protective tariff and the spirit of standpattism are being questioned. I do not mean to say that a democratic victory is imminent. I only endeavor to point out the conditions which the democrats are counting upon to rebound to their advantage. The election is still a number of weeks off, the campaign is not under full swing and the old gray fox doesn't predict so early in the game. The republican governor who won by that 7,700 majority has been re-nominated, Bert M. Fernald. In his term the state expenditures have exceeded the resources by some \$1,200,000. The money has been wasted; even the democrats admit that. It has shattered Senator Hale's confidence in the republican party. The state institutions will have to borrow money to run on for the near future and the democrats are playing strong on that key.

The democrats have nominated as their candidate for governor F. W. Plafie, who has been three times elected mayor of the rock-bound republican city of Augusta. He is a young man, full of enthusiasm, and possesses ability. His platform advocates tariff for revenue, reciprocity with Canada, opposition to state extravagance and resumption of the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic. It blames the republican tariff for the high cost of living.

Republican Plans.

The republicans will stand pat on the tariff, praise the Payne bill, endorse Taft and Roosevelt policies, play up the tariff commission as evidence

(Continued on Tenth Page.)



DRIVING THE FORMOSANS.

Japanese Use Mountain Guns With Advantage—Natives Forced Out.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 21.—Further

advances of the little war Japan is waging against Formosan aborigines were brought by the steamer Awa Maru yesterday. The Japanese forces are now

based at Suifu, where they are blockading the Formosans, the total length of the lines to date being 307 miles. Following the recent heavy fighting, mountain guns have been taken in

as well as machine guns and the moral effect of these has induced surrenders of large bodies of natives. The fighting is mostly in thick forests and mountain-sides, 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, and there are difficulties in the way of using artillery. The Japanese are mounting guns on high hills from which the native strongholds can be bombarded.

The Japanese forces in five detachments resumed fighting July 2 and drove the natives from their mountain strongholds with heavy loss. The Japanese forces went into action at thirty yards' distance, the natives throwing themselves on the bayonets.

BASE BALL RELEASES.

Latest Bulletin Issued by President

San Johnson.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—The following bulletin of the American League was issued today by President B. B. Johnson:

Releases: By Washington, J. Hardy, unconditional; Frank Oberlin, outright.

By New York to Jersey City—J. Prill.

By St. Louis to Toledo—Pitcher Gilligan (optional).

By Detroit to Washington—H. Beckendorf.

By Cleveland to Springfield, Ill.—A. J. Patrick.

By Boston to Brockton—Players McHale and Pond; to Lawrence, E. Hearne; Pitcher Yount, unconditional.

Contracts: With Philadelphia, P. Donahue and John Leary.

TAFT ON GOLF LINKS.

Splendid Bar Harbor Weather Temptation He Is Unable to Resist.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 21.—Another day of ideal weather called President Taft early ashore from the Mayflower

and before 9 o'clock he was on his way to the golf links of the Kobar Valley Club. Mr. Taft made a low score of 69 for the 18 holes in his first trial yesterday afternoon, but expected to beat that today.

Today's luncheon engagement for the Taft party was with the Nicholas Andersons of Washington. Mr. Taft also will hold a reception for the summer colony at the club this afternoon. Some time before nightfall he expects to have a conference with Chairman H. C. Emery of the tariff commission.

Telegrapher Stricken Dead at Keys.

NEW YORK, July 21.—William A. Plunkett, at one time chief operator for the Associated Press at Louisville, Ky., was stricken with heart failure at his key in a downtown broker's office yesterday and quickly expired.

He had been an operator for twenty years.

CUT FENCE, JAILED

Mystery in Arrest of American at Tia Juana.

DETAILS EAGERLY AWAITED

Prisoner, Heavily Ironed, Is Taken to Ensenada for Trial.

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE FRIENDS

Effort to Construct Gate Regarded as Trespass by Owners of Adjoining Property.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 21.—Developments are expected today in the case of D. W. Mackay, whose arrest at Tia Juana and alleged ill-treatment by Mexican officials have been brought to the attention of the State Department at Washington.

Mackay is due to arrive at Ensenada today and it is expected that Gov. Vega of Lower California will act promptly.

He, presumably, already has no papers in the case prepared by Mackay's lawyers in this city. Strangely enough, beyond the fact that Mackay's arrest was the result of his cutting a hole in a wire fence very little is known as to the reason why that action should have been treated so drastically.

One report is that the fence was government property, but this is not credited. The commonly accepted version is that conflicting property interests are at the bottom of the trouble.

Trouble Over Gate.

It seems that the Arguello estate, in which Mackay bought an interest, has never been finally settled up. Mackay cut the fence for the purpose of putting in a gate. This appears to have been considered a trespass and the arrest followed. Why Mackay's action should have brought such severe treatment upon himself is not explained, except on the theory of spite.

Mackay is a millionaire resident of this city. He was taken from the Tia Juana, Lower California, Cuiet Tuesday afternoon after a day of strenuous efforts on the part of friends in San Diego to effect his release following his arrest a few days ago.

Guarded by two mounted rurales, Mackay was started for Ensenada for trial. He was heavily ironed, but was permitted to ride in his own carriage, and it is expected that the rurales would reach Ensenada today.

All efforts to communicate with Mackay following his arrest were futile. He has not even been allowed to talk with his counsel.

Mining Man Arrested.

REDDING, Cal., July 21.—News has reached this city that Marion Beckwith, who was formerly well known in Shasta county as a mining man, is now in jail in Mexico. Beckwith was sent to Mexico by the United States Smelting and Refining Company to take charge of a large copper mine in that country. All his employees were Mexicans. A short time ago he warned them to drink less and work with more diligence. He showed a disposition to enforce his order in regard to drinking and soon became unpopular at the mine.

It is said that he is the victim of a conspiracy of the men in his employ and was arrested in an effort to get rid of him.

Reports Awaited Here.

Telegrams protesting against the imprisonment in Mexico of D. W. Mackay are being received today at the State Department. These have awakened unusual interest in the case.

Reports on the situation are expected hourly from both American Consul Schuckler at Ensenada and from the American embassy at Mexico City, in response to inquiries sent out from Washington.

Bars Drinking on Trains.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The state senate yesterday passed a bill declaring the drinking of intoxicating liquors on passenger trains a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

KING GEORGE'S CROWNING.

Pictureque Ceremony Proclaiming That the Great Event Will Occur Next Year.

LONDON, July 21.—The pictureque ceremony attendant upon the accession of King George was re-enacted today when the various officers of arms proclaimed his majesty's pleasure that the coronation of the king and queen take place in June, 1911, on a day to be later determined.

Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, garter king of arms, mounted the colonnade of the Friary court in St. James palace and read the royal proclamation. Grouped about him were the officers of arms, the high bailiff of Westminster and the Life Guards. The Duke of Connaught and others of the royal family looked on from Marlborough house.

The proceedings were repeated at Charing Cross and at Temple Bar, where admittance to the ancient city of London was solemnly demanded, and at the Royal Exchange.

MOONSHINE STILL DESTROYED.

Located in Alabama, Home of Prominent Candidate for Sheriff.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—A dispatch from Anniston, Ala., says revenue officers have returned from Cleburne county after having destroyed one of the largest "moonshine" stills that have been located in years.

It was in the home of Charles Penwell, one of the most prominent candidates for sheriff, who lacked only twenty-two votes of receiving the nomination. No arrests were made.

YEAR'S STRIKE MAY END.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to Vote on It Soon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—The strike begun over a year ago by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is to be referred, it is said, to a vote of the mill workers soon to determine whether it shall be declared off.

It is believed the vote will be called for before September 1. The strike was declared because the company abolished its joint agreement with the association and entered individual agreements with the men.

"This was held by the unions to be an 'open-shop' policy, at which they rebelled."

Carried Baby, Lost Diamonds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—D. R. Spahr of Tarentum believes that the weight of his baby has cost him \$515 worth of diamonds. While carrying the bouncing child around the streets yesterday the jewels mentioned disappeared. He believes that shifting the baby from arm to arm worked the diamonds out of his pocket.

Diaz Opponent Out of Jail.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, July 21.—Francisco I. Madero, candidate of the anti-re-electionist party for President of Mexico, who has been held in prison here on a charge of defaming President Diaz, was released on a bond of \$5,000 yesterday.

Court Rules Against Moon.

Declared to Be No Longer a Measure of Time.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—The moon has lost its legal standing in Pennsylvania. Joe Coshen, through his counsel, sought release from jail on the ground that, according to the moon, he had served the month's time to which he had been sentenced.

Judge Robert S. Frazer handed down a decision that in legal or criminal matters the moon has ever since 1821, by ruling of the Supreme Court, been eclipsed by the calendar as a measure of time.

Attack on the Camp.

For the first time during the maneuvers this big camp was under fire all day yesterday, as all the regular troops marched out into the country early in the morning and attacked the camp. Five rounds of blank ammunition were fired by the green men. The 24th United States Infantry and the 24 United States Infantry were sniping around the camp all day, waiting to take a pot shot at any imaginary enemy that it thought it saw.

While this bang-bang business was going on the District's soldiers were away off from camp, practicing outpost duty. They, too, had five rounds of the real thing—paper bullets, of course—and every now and then they began firing at the boys. The men have been cautioned against firing at each other with blank cartridges at too close a range. Some of the boys began firing at the boys. The regulars knew all about these blank cartridges, and rather than get hurt with them began chasing the Pennsylvanians off the field with rocks.

Honors Heaped on Band.

The District of Columbia is honored by the choice of the 24 Infantry Band to play at dress parade Sunday when thousands of visitors will be here from as far as Washington. Dress parade is the dress-up occasion of the day. That's when the army is at its best, button side of soldier life. Dress parade was an invention of a militar-

LEGAL SNAG STRUCK

Typographical Error May Delay Raising the Maine.

FORMAL OPINION AWAITED

Trouble Due to Mistake in Mentioning Date in Bill.

DOUBT OVER ANOTHER POINT

Officials Uncertain Whether They Must Report Plans to Congress Before Lifting Wreck.

Possibly, perhaps, maybe, the wreck of the battleship Maine will sometime, somehow, be raised from the mud of Havana harbor and the bodies of the American sailors who perished on board her will find a final resting place in their native land. War Department officials have just raised another quibble on two technical points which, if sustained by the Attorney General, will put off the commencement of the work of raising the warship until after Congress has met again.

It is quite likely that when the news of this latest obstacle reaches the ears of Representative William Sulzer of New York he will blaze with righteous indignation, and will endeavor to have the intent and purpose of Congress carried out without delay.

It was Mr. Sulzer who kept alive the agitation which caused Congress at the session just ended to appropriate \$300,000 for the work of raising the wrecked vessel, and when he left the city a few weeks ago there seemed to be absolutely nothing which could prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

But War Department officials have found two obstacles, and they seem deeply concerned about them—much concerned that they have deemed to hold up the work until the Attorney General shall have rendered an opinion.

Two Appropriations Made.

Congress at its recent session made two appropriations for the work of raising the battleship. The first act, which was approved May 9, provided that "the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers are hereby authorized and directed to provide with as convenient speed for the raising or removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana, Cuba, and for proper interment of the bodies therein in Arlington cemetery."

This act carried with it an appropriation of \$100,000. Shortly after its passage the army engineers reported that the sum of \$100,000 was not sufficient to cover the cost of the work. An item of \$200,000 was inserted in the urgency deficiency bill. The clause making provision for this appropriation was approved May 10, 1910.

The act referred to was approved May 9 and May 10. It was clearly the intent of Congress that the act of May 9, but the War Department officials have formally decided that nothing can be done until the Attorney General officially sets forth whether or not the \$200,000 shall be considered as applying to the \$100,000 already appropriated by the act of May 9.

A possible typographical error has been made, but the War Department wants an opinion on it.

Another Technical Point.

There is still another slight technical point which the Attorney General has also been asked to decide. The officials want to know whether, under the terms of the act, they are merely to "provide" for the raising of the wreck, and then report to Congress as to the plans decided upon, and await further authorization before commencing the work, or whether the act authorizes them to go ahead with the work.

Should the Attorney General decide that these purely technical objections have real weight nothing can be done toward remedying them until Congress meets again next December, and the work of raising the Maine would be put back for practically a year.

Congress was strangely inactive in the matter of providing funds for the raising of the Maine until the last session. Representative Sulzer has talked for twelve years on the matter, in season and out, and finally he forced the hands of Congress, and obtained the appropriation needed.

COURT RULES AGAINST MOON.

Declared to Be No Longer a Measure of Time.

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GUARD RANKS THIN

IN DISTRICT CAMP

Less Than 1,300 Men, Instead of 2,000, From National Capital at Gettysburg

REAL SOLDIERS WANTED FOR SERVICE IN FUTURE

Weeding-Out Process Now Under Way Expected to Benefit.

FOUND CAMPGROUND DIRTY

Pennsylvania Troops Not Particular as to Conditions They Left Behind—Strenuous Work.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 21.—Jerked up short and sharp, the loose ends of the District National Guard got the shock of their lives yesterday when they were all jumped by both Gen. Harries and the regular officers in command of the camp. Gen. Harries wants to know why the strength of the National Guard of the District of Columbia is dwindling, and to find out he has issued confidential orders which will bring every officer to his tent to tell him. The orders state that the general wants to know what each officer believes is the reason for the small number of men in camp this year. It has been supposed that 2,000 men were in the District of Columbia camp, but in reality there are less than